**French Nine Study Guide**

**VERB TENSES:**

1. Présent

***When To :*** *This is the verb that you would use to talk in the present about something that you do, or that you are doing.*

***How To****: Take the verb in the infinitive and remove the ending [ER/IR/RE]. Then add the correct ending for each of the prenouns [je, tu, il, nous, vous, elles].*

* -ER Verbes (aimer, regarder, parler, etc.)

je aim**e** I like

tu aim**es** You like

il/elle/on aim**e** He/She/ It likes

nous aim**ons** We like

vous aim**ez** You (plural) like

ils/elles aime**nt** They like

* -IR Verbes (finir, choisir, offrir, etc.)

je fin**is**

tu fin**is**

il/elle/on fin**it**

nous fin**issons**

vous fin**issez**

ils/elles fin**issent**

* -RE Verbes (attendre, descendre, répondre, etc.)

je attend**s**

tu attend**s**

il/elle/on attend**\_\_ \*no ending!**

nous attend**ons**

vous attend**ez**

ils/elles attend**ent**

* Stem changing verbs : (-cer, ger, acheter, préférer, payer, etc.)

*Commencer* : je commence *Manger* : je mange

tu commences tu manges

il / elle/ on commence il/elle/on mange

nous commençons nous mangeons

vous commencez vous mangez

ils /elles commencent ils/elles mangent

*Acheter :* J’ achète *Préférer* : je préfère

tu achètes tu préfères

il / elle/ on achète il/elle/on préfère

nous achetons nous préférons

vous achetez vous préférez

ils /elles achètent ils/elles préfèrent

*Payer :* je paie

tu paies

il/elle/on paie

nous pay**ons**

vous pay**ez**

ils/elles pai**ent**

* Verbes Irréguliers

*Avoir :* je ’ai *Être :* je suis

tu as tu es

il/elle/on a il/elle/on est

nous avons nous sommes

vous avez vous êtes

ils/elles ont ils/elles sont

*Faire :* je fais *Aller :* je vais

tu fais tu vas

il/elle/on fait il/elle/on va

nous faisons nous allons

vous faites vous allez

ils/elles font ils/elles vont

*Pouvoir :* je peux Vouloir*:* je veux

tu peux tu veux

il/elle/on peut il/elle/on veut

nous pouvons nous voulons

vous pouvez vous voulez

ils/elles peuvent ils/elles veulent

*Lire :* je lis *Dire :* je dis

tu lis tu dis

il/elle/on lit il/elle/on dit

nous lisons nous disons

vous lisez vous dites

ils/elles lisent ils/elles disent

*Devoir :* je dois *Savoir :* je sais

tu dois tu sais

il/elle/on doit il/elle/on sait

nous devons nous savons

vous devez vous savez

ils/elles doivent ils/elles savent

*Écrire:* je écris *Prendre:* je prends

tu écris tu prends

il/elle/on écrit il/elle/on prend

nous écrivons nous prenons

vous écrivez vous prenez

ils/elles écrivent ils/elles prennent

*Boire :* je bois *Voir :* je vois

tu bois tu vois

il/elle/on boit il/elle/on voit

nous buvons nous voyons

vous buvez vous voyez

ils/elles boivent ils/elles voient

*Venir :* je viens *Mourir :* je meurs

Tu viens tu meurs

Il/elle/on vient il/elle/on meurt

Nous venons nous mourons

Vous venez vous mourez

Ils/elles viennent ils/elles meurent

*Vivre :* je vis

Tu vis

Il/elle/on vit

Nous vivons

Vous vivez

Ils/elles vivent

**Activité 1 :**

Mettez les verbes suivants au présent. *Notez les verbes irréguliers!*

1. Apprendre (nous) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Attendre (ils): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Acheter  (je): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Se raser (je) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Chanter  (elles): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Avoir (vous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Savoir  (vous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Offrir (il) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Finir (tu) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Répondre  (qui): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Tomber (il) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Être (tu): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Descendre (on) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Aimer (elles) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Choisir (nous) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Commencer  (nous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Pouvoir (tu) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Faire (je) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Étudier (vous) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Jouer  (elle): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Futur Proche

***When To :*** *You would use the futur proche to talk about something that you are going to do in the immediate future.*

***How To :*** *The futur proche uses TWO words. To form the futur proche, you first need the correct form of the verb* ***“aller”*** *and then the infinitive form (with* the ending!) *of the verb you want to use*.

Je **vais** parl*er* I am going to talk

Tu **vas** parl*er* You are going talk

Il/Elle/On **va** parl*er* He/She/It is going to talk

Nous **allons** parl*er* We are going to talk

Vous **allez** parl*er* You (plural) are going to talk

Ils/Elles **vont** parl*er* They are going to talk

**Activité 2:**

Mettez les verbes suivants au futur proche.

1. Choisir (je): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Vouloir (ils) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Marcher (tu): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Garder  (je): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Prendre (elle): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Entrer (tu) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Voir (nous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Manger  (nous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Écouter (vous) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Lire (vous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Impératif

***When To :*** *This is the tense that you would use to express a command, a direction, an order, make a recommendation, etc.*

***How To :*** *This is a tense that can only be used for the pronouns “tu” “nous” and “vous.” \*Remember that you can’t tell yourself to do something!\* The formation of the impératif is very similar to that of the présent. For –IR and –RE it is exactly the same:*

Choisir: (Je) ------------- Rendre: (Je) --------------

(Tu) Choisis! (Tu) Rends!

(Il/Elle/On) ------------- (Il/Elle/On) --------------

(Nous) Choisissons! (Nous) Rendons!

(Vous) Choisissez! (Vous) Rendez!

(Ils/Elles) ------------- (Ils/Elles) --------------

*For –ER verbes, and for some irregular ones, the impératif is not the exact same as it is in the present. For all –ER verbs, though, there is a pattern. The change happens always in regards to the “tu” form, and the form for “tu” in the impératif is the same as “je” in the present. But, nous and vous are the same as the present.*

Example: marcher

Présent—je **marche** Impératif—je ----------

tu marches tu **Marche!**

il/elle/on marche il/elle/on ----------  nous marchons nous Marchons!

vous marchez vous Marchez!

ils/elles marchent ils/elles -----------

*Some of the irregulars that you should know are* ***avoir*** *and* ***être****.*

Avoir: (je) ------------ Être : (je) -------------

(tu) Aie! (tu) Sois!

(il/elle/on) ------------- (il/elle/on) -------------

(nous) Ayons! (nous) Soyons!

(vous) Ayez! (vous) Soyez!

(ils/elles) ------------- (ils/elles) -------------

*Two Important Reminders!*

1. *You* ***do not***  *put a prenoun in front of a verb in the impératif. If you’re giving an order, it’s more logical to say “Go to the store!” instead of “You go to the store!”*
2. *Don’t forget about the proper punctuation at the end of a sentence in the impératif. Exclamation points!!*

**Activité 3:**

Mettez les verbes suivants à l’impératif.

1. Regarder (tu) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Avoir (vous) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Perdre (nous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Descendre (tu): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Sauter (vous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Aller (nous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tomber (tu): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Être (vous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Lancer (nous) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Passer (tu) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Passé Composé

***When To:*** *This is the tense that you know to speak in the past*. *You would use this when you’re talking about events that have already happened.*

***How To:*** *This is also a tense that has two parts to it. The first part involves the use of avoir OR**être. And then the second part is the past participle of the verb you’re trying to use. The –IR, —ER, and –RE verbs all have different tricks to figure out what the past participle will be.*

**-ER Verbs:**

*For all regular –ER verbs, you take off the –r, and then put an accent aigu (é) on the e*

manger 🡪 mange 🡪 **mangé** [this is now the past participle!]

J’ai mangé I have eaten OR I ate

Tu as mangé You have eaten OR You ate

Il/Elle/On a mangé He/She/It has eaten OR He/She/It ate

Nous avons mangé We have eaten OR We ate

Vous avez mangé You (pl.) have eaten OR You (pl.) ate

Ils/Elles ont mangé They have eaten OR They ate

**-RE Verbs:**

*For all regular –RE verbs, you take off the –re and then add a –u at the end*

vendre 🡪 vend 🡪 **ve ndu** [this is now the past participle!]

J’ai vendu I have sold OR I sold

Tu as vendu You have sold OR You sold

Il/Elle/On a vendu He/She/It has sold OR He/She/It sold

Nous avons vendu We have sold OR We sold

Vous avez vendu You (pl.) have sold OR You (pl.) have sold

Ils/Elles ont vendu They have sold OR They sold

**-IR Verbs**

*This one is easy! All you do is take off the –r in order to form the past participle*

grandir 🡪 grandi [this is now the past participle]

J’ai grandi I grew up

Tu as grandi You grew up

Il/Elle/On a grandi He/She/It grew up

Nous avons grandi We grew up

Vous avez grandi You (pl.) grew up

Ils/Elles ont grandi They grew up

**Irregular**

*Of course, there will always be irregular ones you have to worry about. Here are a few examples:*

avoir— eu être— été faire— fait

prendre— pris mettre— mis savoir— su

devoir— dû vouloir— voulu pouvoir— pu

lire— lu dire— dit voir— vu

écrire— écrit pouvoir— peut boire— bu

conduire— conduit ouvrir— ouvert suivre— suivi

*There are also some verbs that use* ***ÊTRE*** *instead of avoir for the passé composé. Now there are two tricks to learning which verbs use* ***être.***

1. *Mont Être: the story*
2. *Dr. &* Mrs. Vandertramp

*Either way that you remember it, here are the être verbs:*

*Devenir, revenir, monter, rester, sortir, venir, aller, naître, descendre, entrer, tomber, retourner, arriver, mourir, partir*

*So, you form the passé compose just as you would with avoir, just with être instead, with one change. THE ENDINGS MUST* ***AGREE.*** *This means that if the subject is feminine, you need to add an “e” at the end. If the subject is plural you need to add an “s” at the end. And if it’s both feminine and plural, you need to add an “es” at the end of the verb.*

***For example:***

Je suis parti(e)

Tu es parti(e)

Il est parti

Nous sommes parti(e)

Vous êtes parti(e)(s)

Elles sont parties

*You must look carefully at the subject in order to know if or when you should add an “e” or an “s”*

**Activité 4:**

Mettez les verbes suivants au passé composé. Faîtes attention aux verbes qui utilisent **être**!

1. Descendre (je): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Aller (elles) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Boire (tu) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Écrire (je): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Avoir (il) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Passer (tu) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Danser (nous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Présenter (elle): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Répondre (vous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Travailler (nous): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PARTS OF SPEECH**

*Sentences both in English and French have particular structures that they have to follow. The parts of speech that you have to know are:*

**Noun/Pronoun Verb Helping Verb Subject Adjective**

**Adverb Preposition Article**

**Noun :** This is the name (“le nom!”) of a person, place, or thing: (mon ami, ta soeur, une lettre, Paris, Canada, la science, etc…)

**Pronoun:** A pronoun replaces a noun. This lets you say « he » (il), rather than always repeating someone’s name.

**Verb:** This is the action word in your sentence. Note: the verb will be conjugated in different ways depending on the tense of the sentence

**Subject:** This is the part of the sentence that is doing the action. (**Il** mange une pomme, **Les Chinois** utilisent les boussoles depuis 2000 ans).

**Helping Verb:** This is the verb that is used in conjugations where they are multiple verbs. You would see a helping verb in the passé composé (nous **avons** regardé) or in futur proche (vous **allez** manger).

**Adjective:** This isn’t a necessary part of every sentence, but you will often see them, it’s what describes a noun in your sentence. These must agree with the noun they are describing in gender and number (un livre bleu vs. une table bleue vs. des livres bleus vs. des tables bleues). Most adjectives come AFTER the noun they modify in French, except for the BRAGS adjectives.

**Adverb:** This, also, isn’t found in every sentence, but when it is, it is the word that describes the verb, another adverb, or an adjective. Many, but not all, French adverbs end in –ment. We specifically studied adverbs of time. Some sample adverbs: après, ensuite, très, premièrement, finalement, etc.

**Preposition:** This is used to give the location of a noun (tells you where it is) relative to something else. There was a little song, “Sur, sous, dans, devant, derrière”. These are not ALL the prepositions, of course.

**Articles:** These small words are always found **before** a noun, and they show what the gender (masculine/feminine) of the nouns is, as well as the quantity (singular/plural) of the noun. There are LOTS of different articles (definite, indefinite, partive, possessive, demonstrative) – check in your notes to find them all.

*You need also to be able to identify them in a sentence.*

*For example:* Sa mère va aller à la maison bleue.

Je regarde le télé.

**ASKING/ANSWERING QUESTIONS**

*There are three different ways to ask questions in French: est-ce que, inversion, intonation.*

1. ***Est-ce que***

*This one is very easy to form, as you just take a normal sentence and add “Est-ce que” at the beginning.*

Tu as étudié pour l’examen. You studied for the exam.

Est-ce que tu as étudié pour l’examen? Is it that you studied for the exam?

1. ***Inversion***

*For this one, you switch the noun/pronoun with the verb and combine them with a hyphen.*

Ils gagnent le match du soccer. They win the soccer game.

Gagnent-ils le match du soccer? Do they win the soccer game?

1. ***Intonation***

*There is a way to ask a question in French where it is all in your voice, and the sentence structure remains exactly the same.*

Elle veut regarder un film. She wants to watch a movie.

Elle veut regarder un film? She wants to watch a movie?

*\*\*The difference when you’re writing these sentences is the question mark. Don’t forget! Just like in English, every question needs proper punctuation.*

*Now to answer questions, it can be really easy if you use part of the question in your answer, just as you would in English:*

What is the name of *your* cat? The name of *my* cat is Felix

*Besides the your/my, the structure is almost the exact same! It works the same way in French*

Quelle est *ta* classe favorite? *Ma* classe favorite est le mathématique.

Qui est Madame Cousar? Madame Cousar est notre professeur.

**SENTENCES IN THE NEGATIVE**

*Making sentences negative in French is quite different from how one would make sentenes negative in English. There are two important parts necessary to make a sentence negative. They are “****ne****” and “****pas****.”*

*Note: “pas” can also be replaced with “****rien****,” “****jamais****,” “personne” or “****plus****”*

*To form a sentence in the negative you place the* ***ne*** *and* ***pas*** *AROUND THE VERB. If you are using a tense where there are two verbs (a verb and a helping verb) the* ***ne*** *and* ***pas*** *go only around the FIRST verb.*

For example: Je vais au magasin. I am going to the store.

Je **ne** vais **pas** au magasin. I am **not** going to the store.

Tu vas écrire une histoire. You are going to write a story.

Tu **ne** vas **pas** écrire une histoire. You are **not** going to write a story.

*In order to communicate “no longer,” “never” , “no one” or “nothing,” you would simply replace the* ***pas*** *with the corresponding word.*

For example: Il **ne** voit **personne** au cinéma. He doesn’t see anyone at the movies. OR He sees no one at the movies.

Je **n**’ai **jamais** voyagé au Hawaii. I have never travelled to Hawaii.

Nous **n**’avons **plus** nos déjeuners. We no longer have our lunches.

Ils **n**’ont **rien** à dire. They have nothing to say.

NOTE that “quelque chose” (something) is the opposite of “rien”, and they can’t appear in the same sentence. Likewise, “quelqu’un” (someone) is the opposite of “personne” and “toujours” (always) is the opposite of “jamais”. When changing a sentence to become negative, be sure to remove opposite words that will make your sentence illogical.

Tu as quelque chose à manger . You have something to eat. (make this negative…)

Tu n’as rien à manger. You have NOTHING to eat. (makes sense)

**Tu n’as rien quelque chose à manger.** You have nothing something to eat. (Wait…what??)

**PARTITIVE ARTICLES**

*Similar to conjunctions in English, sometimes you combine words in French. These are sometimes called partitive articles. You need to know* ***WHEN*** *and* ***HOW*** *to form these.*

de + le 🡪 du

de + la 🡪 de la

de + l’ 🡪 de l’

de + les 🡪 des

*With almost no exceptions, when you see any of these combinations together, you will need to combine them into their proper form.*

**IL FAUT…**

*Il faut means “It is necessary.” So, similarly to the futur proche, you need to use the* ***infinitif*** *form of the verb you want to use.*

Without the Infinitif: With the Infinitif

English: It is necessary **do** your homework. English: It is necessary **to do** your homework

French: Il faut **fait** ton devoir. X French: Il faut **faire** ton devoir.

*EVERY TIME you use the expression “Il faut” the* ***infinitif*** *form MUST be used. Watch out for the word “faut” as it can be a reminder to use the infinitif. The infinitif is simply the name of the verb—the way it looks BEFORE you conjugate it.*

**ON DOIT …**

*On doit means ”on has to.” It is used in almost exactly the same way as the expression “il faut”*

**COMPARATIVE SENTENCES**

*These are the sentences that you would use to compare to things, and to say one thing is bigger, better, or smarter than the other. The two key components of these sentences are* ***PLUS/MOINS/AUSSI*** *et* ***QUE****. And in between those two words go the adjective that you’re talking about.*

Le Canada est **plus** grand **que** le France.

*Here we are talking about the adjective « grand » and are saying which one is bigg****er****.*

*When you’re are talking about whether something is better than something else, things change just slightly. Instead of PLUS + ADJECTIVE, you can use* ***meilleur*** *ou* ***mieux.***

*Mieux 🡪 used when you’re describing a verb*

Je chante **mieux** que les autres.

Nous jouons au soccer **mieux** que votre équipe.

*Meilleur 🡪 used when you’re describing a noun (person/place/thing)*

Elle est **meilleur** à l’écriture que tu.

Les Beatles sont **meilleur** que Michael Jackson.

*Notice that the* ***QUE*** *stays there, and only the “plus + adjective” changes.*

**SUPERLATIVE SENTENCES**

*This is a little different from comparative sentences because we’re no longer talking about which is better than the other, but we’re now saying what is the best, biggest or smartest. The key component of these sentences is* ***LE/LA/LES PLUS (ADJECTIVE).*** *You would no longer use “que.”*

*Note that you must AGREE the superlative with the noun :*

*Il est l’élève le plus intelligent de notre classe.*

*Elle est la chanteuse la plus célèbre au monde.*

*Nous sommes les filles les plus gentilles de l’école.*

Einstein est **le plus intelligent** homme dans le monde.

Cette fleur est **la plus belle** couleur.

*But again, to say the « best », you have to use mieux ou meilleur, and the same rules apply for which one to use.*

« Michelle » est la meilleure chanson des Beatles.

**To say something is the “least” use LE/LA/LES MOINS (ADJECTIVE).**

La France est le pays le moins intéressant en Europe. (etc.)

To say something is the worst, we use *pire*:

Offenbach est le pire groupe des années 80.

**PREPOSITIONS BEFORE PLACES**

*In French when you’re trying to communicate to/at a particular place, there are a variety of different prepositions you need to use depending on where you’re talking about. A main difference between French and English is the use of* ***gender*** *in regards to each noun in French—most places either are masculine or feminine.*

If a place is singular and feminine 🡪 en

If a place is singular and masculine 🡪 au

If a place is plural 🡪 aux

If a place has no gender 🡪 à

(Normally the ones without a gender are city names)

*A good clue for remembering which countries are feminine is: FEMININE COUNTRIES OFTEN HAVE E’S AT THE ENDS OF THEIR NAME.*

*France:**feminine 🡪 Ils vont* ***en*** *France*

*Canada : masculine 🡪 Ils vont* ***au*** *Canada*

*États-Unis: plural 🡪 Ils vont* ***aux*** *États-Unis*

Moscow : no gender 🡪 Ils vont à Moscow

*Don’t forget that places that are masculine, but that start with a vowel sound, use EN:*

L’Iran (M) = en Iran

L’Ontario (M) = en Ontario

**ADJECTIVE PLACEMENT AND AGREEMENT**

*Almost all adjectives are placed AFTER the noun, which is very different than the typical English formation.*

She wears a **purple** skirt.

Elle porte une jupe **violette**.

*The exceptions are the few adjectives that fall under the categories* ***BRAGS****.*

**B:** beauty

**R:** rank (first, second, etc)

**A:** age

**G:**  good and bad

**S:** size

*These adjectives go BEFORE the noun.*

She wears a **pretty** skirt. She wears an **old** skirt

Elle porte une **jolie** jupe. (beauty) Elle porte une **vieille** jupe. (age)

She wears a **good** skirt. She wears a **small** skirt.

Elle porte une **bonne** jupe (goodness) Elle porte une **petite** jupe. (size)

*Another important thing to remember about adjectives is that they must agree. This means that if it is plural, you need to add an “s,” and that if it is feminine you need to add an “e.”*